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eation wish to have rejected articles returned they nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The McClellan-Hearst Count. We confess that we have been most pleasantly impressed with the manner

and methods of the State's Attorney-General since he proceeded to act in the matter of the recount of the Mayoralty rote. His effort, under unseemly and indecent conditions, to obtain possession of the ballot boxes was offensive:

We are not prepared to say that Mr. JACKSON'S reputation or his associations together qualify him to command ablic confidence in a matter like this. Neither can we pretend now that results hich he may achieve will be accepted without suspicion.

When, immediately after election, here was an intimation of a dispute, we warned the contestant that he would have to present himself at the bar of public opinion with clean hands. The Attorney-General needs to beware. His environment is more than suspect, and the public is in no temper to brook trickery.

Mr. Roosevelt's Opportunity.

The American people demand another special message, this time a message in defence, encouragement and championship of the Hon. ETHAN ALLEN HTTCH-COCK, Secretary of the Interior.

Here Opportunity awaits the Presient with widespread, rosy arms and heaving midriff. Mr. HTTCHCOCK has been striving in his modest way to save the people's property from plain pillage. Hereby he has launched a number of more or less prominent citizens on the pathway to the penitentiary, with others ret to come. But he is especially anxious o stand between the Indians and their would-be looters and despoilers. This where he has incurred the opposition of the mighty and set loose the dogs of rapine and conspiracy. On several ocsions within the last three weeks he has been haled before a special committee of the Senate, to be browbeaten and denounced by statesmen of far off Western affiliations and responsibilities. The w famous chin whiskers of Tom CARTER-of Montana or elsewhere-have ristled in a wind of eloquent reproach. WARREN and CLARK, twin jewels of yoming, let down their respective and of course illustrious chins in order to ease a bawl of special devastation. Other members of the select committee question shoot with force and accuracy Mr. HITCHCOCK.

It is the psychological moment for other message of peculiar fervor from the White House. The people have been ucated to an appetite. The occasion tillates the people's honest hunger. This is the appointed time for a fulminan of potent, overwhelming violence. r. Roosevelt's charge at San Juan was wonderfully picturesque, a blaze of gallantry and so forth; but when he rides, with lance in rest, to the rescue a quiet, honest gentleman trying to do duty and sore beset by enemies, he Ill have done a finer and a nobler thing in the storming of heights or the captre of Spanish outworks.

Will he do it? Of course he will!

Mas Persia a Chance of Regeneration? A year ago, when Persia was still re-

ded as a moribund State, the death the Shah and the accession of his st son, MOHAMMED ALI MIRZA, would ave attracted little attention outside Russia and Great Britain, which had ong been rivals for ascendency at Tean. Two recent events, however, have brought Persia into the foreground, ely, the agreement of Russia and mat Britain to respect its independce in fact as well as in semblance, and apparently resolute effort of the sian people themselves to improve heir condition by means of representave institutions.

The gradual acquisition by Russia of western and eastern coasts of the pian pointed to the eventual absorpon of at least that part of Persia which orders that sea on the south, and conuently to preponderance at the presant. Had the seat of the reigning ald have fallen within the British | Peace flicks off the dust of War. ere of influence.

During the last year, however, the elopment. It is certain that the recent

which was invested with the power of the purse. During the last weeks of the late shah's reign, indeed, his eldest son, who was acting as Regent, and who has now succeeded to the throne, insisted that the assembly, instead of consisting of the single chamber originally planned, should be bicameral, a Senate or upper house being added, of whose members part should be elective and the rest apso so pointive. This change, though at first it met resistance, was in the end accepted by the assembly.

It remains to be seen whether repre-

sentative institutions are workable in a country where the giving and taking of bribes is universally practised. We need not on that account assume that a national assembly will be incapable of usefulness, for up to the last quarter of the eighteenth century the British House of Commons reeked with corruption. Nor is the average Persian to-day more likely to be influenced by money than the average Russian. If the Russians are fit to govern themselves, and few onlookers seem to doubt it, the Persians also may in time disclose similar aptitudes. The germ of self-rule has long existed in the agricultural districts, the taxes payable n a given locality being collected by the tribal chief. What Persia needs is fiscal reform, improvement in the means of ransportation and the systematic stimulation of agriculture and manufacture. Persian exports are capable of very great expansion. A beginning in the way of road making has already been effected, so far as the communication of Teheran with the Caspian is concerned, and railways or good wagon roads ought to connect other important centres of production with the ports on the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. Foreign loans for the purpose would be procurable if the Persian finances were put on a satisfactory footing.

Much will depend, no doubt, on the personal character of the new sovereign. But even if he should desire to bring about a reaction-his insistence on the creation of a partly appointive Senate would indicate such a disposition-he will probably find himself, like his father, constrained in the end to yield to the popular demand.

The Genesis of a War.

In the House of Representatives on January 8 the Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES. the Little Giant of Tennessee, commemorated the ninety-second anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. He had the clerk read the resolution of thanks passed by Congress in 1815. He read himself. with admirable emotion and elocution, divers passages from the speeches of members of that Congress. He loves to inspire himself at those sources:

" I love to read after those old statesmen-the old patriots. It is well for us to guit reading a whole lot of modern trash and 'go away back up the creek ' and read the words of patriots who were unbought and unpurchasable, who would not sell their independence, their own thoughts, their own bellef, their influence, or their power of speech for He read from Old Hickory of "galling

and unerring fire," "more than 3,000 men killed, wounded and missing," "God of battles," "arrows of indignation," "arrogant enemy," "horrors and humiliation." He read from the orators of 1815 of "incessant and murderous discharge of musketry and artillery," a "continuous sheet of fire," the "field strewed with the dving and the dead," the "agonies the dying," FREDERICK, CATHARINE and Kosciusko. He saw the "wily frontiersmen, * * * clad in their dusky, brown homespun, * * * glide unperceived through the woods" and pot the mercenary foes. He heard the The ardor and fury of battle soaked into his veins. He has an artistic and poetical temperament, imaginative, impressionable, dramatic to the point of hallucination. At dinner that night the fork seemed a bloody bayonet. He charged the potatoes more terribly than ever Mrs. SIDDONS stabbed them. The corn bread was earthworks. He picked off the pickles as if they were stragglers or sentinels. The tabasco was a discharge of musketry. He carried three desperate assaults upon the sirloin steak and beat

the chicken pie in a pitched battle. It used to be said that GEORGE IV. either from the force of alcoholic suggestion or by a certain inheritance of his father's madness, believed that he had led a charge at Waterloo. It is certain that by the night of January 9 the Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES, by pure imaginative genius and faculty of representation, was convinced that he fought the battle of New Orleans. There was no madness in this hallucination, if one it be. Who shall say that the resolution and

the valor of ANDREW JACKSON are not

reincarnated in JOHN WESLEY GAINES? All this is prologue to the swelling act of January 10. We need not recapitulate the impassioned scene in the House; the lie hurled, in effect, by a misguided capital, Teheran, which is not far Pennsylvanian, THADDEUS of Chambersburg; the Little Giant, his white locks dynasty been transferred to Shiraz, or erect with wrath, fire flying from his en to Ispahan, the change would have eyes, and his swift feet hurtling down sen considered a triumph of British the aisle to crush the soothless insulter; influence. The drift of things during the horror of the House; the suspension last half century has been supposed of hostilities by the interposition of a to portend an ultimate partition of the monstrous Kentuckian; remorse churnintry, Russia gaining the section ing in the heart of Thaddeus; the mollirth of the 35th parallel of latitude, fication of his gallant opponent; tears mich would have included Teheran, as and white and gray hair, and a fond all as Astrabad on the east, and the embrace of reconciliation amid a House rge commercial city of Tabriz in the laughing to hide its honest gulps and rthwest, while the provinces adjoin- sobs. Tennessee and Pennsylvania have the Persian Guef and the Arabian Sea | kissed each other, and the olive branch of

No, we shall not dwell on that grand mythological scene. Only a detail insian and British Governments have terests us. Dr. GAINES, whose hair arrived at an understanding, which pres- grew white in a single night while he ntly may be, though it is not yet, em- | was brooding over the wrongs of the sodied in the form of a treaty, that the tobacco growers of his native State, rritorial integrity of Persia shall be was inclined to spare the gray hairs of served intact and that the Persian the rash Pennsylvanian. Now the Hon. ple shall be encouraged in self-de- THADDEUS MACLAY MAHON, an old soldier, is in his sixty-seventh year. The wement by which Persian reformers | date of Dr. Gaines's birth does not apcured the assent of their ruler to a pear in the Congressional Record. It is stitution had the moral support of known to his intimate friends, however, British envoy, and there is also rea- that he was added to a rejoicing world m to believe that no opposition was on June 8, 1845, the day of Andrew Jackered by Russia's representative. The son's death. There is therefore no stitution granted was of a highly great inequality of years between Dr. liberal type, the Shah's Ministers being Gaines and Mr. Mahon, although the

er is the better sprinter. And now P let us repeat the second stanza of the "Tennessee Hymn":

JOHN WRELEY GAINES, JOHN WHELEY GAINES. You little wild hoss of the plains. You're dynamite, when in a fight, JOHN WESLEY GAINES, JOHN WESLEY GAINES.

Help to Circulate a Veritable Text Book of World Interest!

From one of the busiest and most useful functionaries in the great paternalistic system, namely our esteemed friend the Federal Superintendent of Documents, there comes a request to which we hasten to respond by printing conspicuously the subjoined official advertisement:

" ROOSEVELT ON PANAMA CANAL. President ROOSEVELT'S Special Message to Congress concerning the Panama Canal has been issued in an illustrated edition, which may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.,

for fifty cents per copy. "The exhaustive manner in which this subjechas been treated in this message, with the addition of seven appendixes and twenty-six full page illustrations, makes the publication a veritable text book on this subject of world interest,"

In conveying this information to the reading public we are conscious that THE SUN is serving them rather than the Government. It makes little difference to Mr. ROOSEVELT how many copies of the illustrated edition of his special message are sold at fifty cents apiece. It is a matter of considerable importance to the people of the United States that they should know how to procure, in the ordinary course of trade, for a very moderate expenditure, without bothering their Congressman and without incurring political obligation of any kind, work so desirable as that which is gracefully and enthusiastically described in the second paragraph of the official reading notice exhibited above. It is a new thing for the Government Printing Office to promulgate formal appreciations of the literature which passes through its groaning presses; but it must be remembered that it is likewise a new thing for the Government Printing Office to publish masterpieces which the public is really anxious to buy.

We therefore advise every citizen for whom the greatest engineering enterprise ever undertaken by man has the remotest interest to forward at once to the Superintendent of Documents his fifty cents. He will not be disappointed when the book arrives by return mail. Apart from the absorbing interest of the text, the illustrations are admirable. Two of the twenty-six-we refer to the picture in which the President of the United States, in a white flannel suit, is climbing into one of the great, grimy steam shovels, and another full page illustration in which Mr. ROOSEVELT. stands on the rear platform of the Presidential train with his hand upon his bosom, while the band plays the "Star Spangled Banner"-strike us as constituting, even alone by themselves, a bargain at half a dollar.

To-day is the date for opening the bids and letting the contracts for this tremendous national undertaking. Let us hope that the President's spirit of hope and courage and cheerful confidence underlying strata at the site of the Gatun dam has permeated the arithmetic of the competitors.

Jail for Reckless Motorists.

For the first time since the regulation serious importance the Justices of Special Sessions have sentenced a reckless chauffeur to imprisonment. Hitherto the courts have used reprimands, threats and fines in the punishment of motorists flintlocks, shotguns and squirrel rifles. convicted of infracting the law, with the result that prosecutions have had few terrors for those against whom they have been undertaken.

That a short jail sentence will be a more severe punishment than a heavy fine for this class of offenders is beyond doubt. The man who drives his own car does not want to spend even a minute in prison, while he has slight objection to paying a good sum for indulging his speed mania. The dishonest chauffeur who rides about in his employer's car when its owner thinks it is in the garage may pay a fine and conceal his arrest. If he is sent to prison his misconduct must become known to the man who pays his wages, and the consequences are likely to be serious after he regains

his liberty. In comparatively few of the cases in which the public has cause to complain of automobilists' excesses are the car owners justly to be held to entire responsibility. Their machines are taken out without their knowledge or consent. and put to uses of which they disapprove absolutely. This can be done frequently without detection, and a record of the worst violations of the law that have attracted attention would show that in a large majority of them the owners were not present. Jailing the law violating chauffeurs will make the unauthorized use of cars more dangerous and should contribute materially to the safety of the

Recruits for the Anti-Imperialists. The New England Tobacco Growers' Association has spoken: the national Government must get out of the Philippines. In taking its stand with Mr. MOORFIELD STORY'S Anti-Imperialists, the Tobacco Growers' Association scorns to be sentimental; it prefers to be sordid. Mr. FISKE WARREN pleading for the "little brown brother" would be shown the door by the official bouncer of the tobacco growers in convention assembled. This was the resolution they adopted at the Isis a few genuine scholars.

Hartford on Tuesday: Believing that the perpetual retention of the Philippine Islands will result, ultimately, in the free admission of the tobacco products of these

slands into this country; therefore be it "Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon ou representatives in Congress the early adoption by that body of a resolution declaring it the purpose of the United States to renounce Governmenta and territorial possession of these islands as soon in the future as is practical, retaining only as United States possessions such ports or territory as may be necessary for coaling and naval stations, adequate for the protection of American interests in the Orient."

The "little brown brother" can go hang because he grows tobacco; not much,

can palate (who of us can smoke a Manila cheroot and look perfectly happy?); but perhaps in the course of eons of time he may be able to produce, if he sticks to it, more of the leaf for wrappers than ought to come into the old United States untaxed to compete with the full flavored, free burning New England product. Millions for the domestic growers and not one cent for the Filipinos is the motto of the delegates to the Hartford convention of 1907. The new Fundamental Order from Connecticut is: Cut loose from the Philippines and save the American wrapper growers of 1957. Keep some naval and coaling stations, but only to protect "American [tobacco] interests in

the Orient."

The faithful Connecticut Senators will accordingly line up against the Philippine tariff bili, as before. Reduce the tariff on tobacco to 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates, and in the next generation the grasping Filipino would get his leaf tobacco in free; and then there would be no more coupons and Christmas gifts. The consumer must be protected. The New England Tobacco Growers' Association would rather sacrifice the whole archipelago than see him imposed upon one cent's worth. Boston may leak sentimentality about the consent of the governed, but the honest planters of the Connecticut valley handle the subject man fashion: Haul down the flag because the Filipino raises

It was a remarkable project that Dr McGre, the anthropologist and geologist unfolded at one of the scientific meetings held in this city a few days ago. The scheme is nothing less than to prevent the sedi-mentation of the bed of the Mississippi and then to canalize the river so as to enble ocean vessels to ascend far inland.

It is well known that the trouble with the ower Mississippl is that its waters, moving more slowly as they approach nearer to sea level, drop a large part of the immens load of sediment which they carry and thus shallow the river bed so that it is almost mpossible to build levees high enough to teep the water in the channel when great loods occur.

The impressive scheme outlined by Dr McGre is to prevent this vast volume of ediment from entering the river. The plan is, he says, to impound the waters of all the tributaries at intervals so that they will have an opportunity to drop their sediment and finally reach the Mississippi clear and pure. This will keep the rock dust of the cordilleras, the great plains and the oig valley out of the trunk stream; and the diment originating along the river itself will be disposed of by keeping the channel in a first rate state of canalization.

This idea certainly dwarfs the Panama Canal both in its engineering and its financial aspects. But Dr. McGEE says that the scheme is actually proposed, that the working out of the details is far advanced, and that Chicago and St. Louis alone will provide sufficient capital to carry out the project in all its details. Chicago's interest in the matter would seem to be altruistic. At least, it is not easy to understand, at first view, how Chicago would reap an additional harvest of dollars and cents by the diversion of a part of its commerce to the river route.

If the project ever advances beyond the pupa stage it will be very interesting. As is, the scheme is a direct assault on the about such matters, for example, as the Mississippi delta, which if let alone would some day complete an isthmus of United States mud that would give New Orleans a short cut to southern Mexico.

> Consider the friability and instability of the popular or magazine idol. Folk has play fact: his lambancy is dimmed I. FOLLETTE's intellectual gong is cracked and jangles hideously in an affrighted Senate. Saddest of all, here is ELLA RAWLS READER fallen from her millionaire estate the world's cleverest business woman the heroine of a hundred ecstasies in periodical literature, the brilliant, the effulgent the ineluctable she, crushed beneath a mortgage so vulgar and so exacting as to leave scant margin for police court bail. What are we all coming to?

The first set of American Rhodes scholars will complete their three years course at Oxford next June. Examinations to be held this month in the various States will start the third instalment of scholars on their fortune favored way. These examinations mark a critical period in the development of the Rhodes idea. Thus far competition for the prizes has been considerably less than keen, probably as the result of uncertainty in the minds of eligible candidates with respect to their reception at the English university and the course of study open to them.

Letters from our Rhodes scholars have dwelt too much upon the social and athletic sides of their life at Oxford. A letter recently published in the Princeton undergraduate daily from a Rhodesian who is nearing the completion of his term takes up the more serious features. His remarks deserve a larger audience. "As to course of study," he says, "judging from what I have heard and from questions which have been asked me, there is a widespread misunderstanding. Many seem to have the idea that an American college graduate upon going to Oxford has to repeat there the work which he has already done. Such is not the case at all. It is true that he ranks as a freshman, no matter how many degrees he may have. The American who has three years at Oxford will probably read for an Oxford B. A., even if he already has the B. A. of an American university; but that does not mean that he will repeat the undergraduate course which he has just completed. It simply means specialization in philosophy, law, theology or whatever his special field may be. Or if an Oxford B. A. is not good enough for him. he may read for the B. Sc. or the B. C. L. or the B. Litt."

We are hearing less talk about the international benefits expected to accrue from the Rhodes scholarship foundation and less about the wine party and cinder track side of the "scholar's" life. The time may yet come when we shall send to the colleges on

The analyses made by the Health Department on December 26 showed that the temperature of Croton water at the hydrant was 42.5 degrees, while that of Ridgewood water was 48 degrees. Is Long Island nearer the hidden fires of the globe than

How Washington Appears to Westerners.

Washington correspondence Kansas City Journal.
Washington is known as "Plughatville" among Westerners. It has more plug hats per capita than any city in the world. Hatters estimate that every third man owns and wears a plug hat. The poor as well as the rich wear them. Restaurant flunkies, when togged out, make just as impos ing an appearance as some high mogul in the Gov.

Manhattan?

haps, and that not suited to the Ameri- THE PUZZLES OF THE SIMPLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From lime to time there come to the front certain features of our administrative processes which greatly perplex the average simple minded citizen. For instance, a few days ago announcement was made of the issuance of an order to the effect that the act of February 25, 1885, for the summary destruction of illegal enclosures and obstructions exsting on public lands is to be rigidly nforced after April 1, 1907.

For more than twenty years this law has een openly violated and vast areas of public land have been appropriated by individuals for their own use and benefit. We are told that strong pressure has been brought to bear to permit the fences to remain, and that heretofore owners of them have either disregarded notices to remove them or have claimed that they did not receive the notices. But even this does not seem to the simple minded citizen a valid reason for the non-enforcement of a law intended to prevent land stealing and the misuse of public property.

Nor does this citizen understand why here has been and still is such delay in giving full effect to a statute of July 2, 1890, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies." This is more commonly known as the Anti-Trust act. The citizen is from time to time assured by an authority no less than that of the President of the United States that institutions known as "trusts" do exist. He has been told that there are good trusts" and "bad trusts." He knows that the country is overrun with them. If he read the last annual Presidential message he there learned, if he did not already know, that "our present laws forbid all combinations," which the President says is 'unfortunate." He is compelled to wonder where the Executive gets his authority to discriminate by ordering a prosecution against a few of these combinations, suposed to be unlawful, and directs no action against others equally unlawful.

Finding only bewilderment in his effort to solve these vexing problems, our citizen reads the Harriman case, reflects on the Northern Securities case, and spends half an hour over a railway map. He there finds several railway lines, paralleling each other, crossing State lines and bearing the same initials or names, thus indicating a common ownership or proprietorship.

All this is too much for the simple citi zen and he returns to his own little round of duties convinced that there are more things on earth, at least, than he can fully comprehend. NEW YORK, January 11.

The Death of Henry E. Highton

Henry E. Highton, who died at Honolulu ast week, was for many years one of the most prominent and one of the ablest lawyers in the State of California. He was a great trial lawyer, and although in the main devoted as counsel for the defendant in some of the most conspicuous criminal cases-such, fo instance, as the Pierson murder case. He defended Lucky Baldwin in a famous breach of promise suit, and was always potent before juries, either on the civil or criminal side of

Mr. Highton was prominent in Masonry and was a forceful public speaker; and although an ardent Democrat, he contributed argely to the Republican victory in the Presi dential campaign of 1896 by stumping the State for Mr. McKinley. Always a publi spirited citizen, in times past he had rendered Mcient services to the city of San Francisco in the protection of its waterfront, in securing its deposits from loss when threatened by the npending insolvency of a big bank in which the city funds were deposited, and in other emergenices. At the request of General Smith, the Governor of the Philippines, who wished him to become Attorney-General, Mrighton was about to sail for the East when he was suddenly carried off by an affection of the liver. A lawyer of the old school, conservative and thoroughly trained, he held a high place in the affection of the people of his State.

The War That Will Not Be Fought,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT. I hoped that the last word had been written on the profitless controversy regarding Canada, England and Japan in case of war with the United States. The Japa se soldiers are fatalists, and no Christian nation can compete, man to man, with highly trained fatalists. In a few years if Japan goes on getting commercialized, she will drop like the rest and her streets will be full of weak apologies for men as in large American cities, the result of foul air and ruthless industrialism. At present, however, please heaven, may no war come with her! Why do Americans blame the British for making

reject an arbitration treaty offered by the British nd arranged by Mr. Hay? When America Europe were sneering at Japan as barbarous the British Foreign Office knew just how progressive the Japanese were, and they made a treaty then; in the later war the Japanese "made good." bow before Mr. Arthur H. Binghe knowledge of the world. His facile habit of gen eralization looks well, but may not work out. of Americans think political things here are far from perfect. But we are not going to see the British Empire smashed, and we would go far to uphold Japan. Our interests lie in that direction o we could send forth no mean legion of highl

treaty with Japan? Did not your Senate utterly

trained Indian regiments, Mr. Bingham, As to sorting European Powers, what might the small nations of Europe be doing in your programme? There are yet a few countries that know Great Britain as their champion against greedy neighbors. And fancy France, Germany and Rus sia combining. Russia would truly be a great ally ust now, and France and Germany would be so sure to pull together amicably. But all this talk of war

The Dignity of Pronouns. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: If the personal pronoun "1" should always be capitalized why not treat "me," "you," "he," "she," "those" and "them" with equal prominence, con-

sideration and respect? collection of them in exactly the same way and manner you would a dog or a skunk, for instance, seems rather "raw" to me, and lacking in that proper respect due other humans, presumably the writers' equals or perhaps superiors In these days of spelling reforms why not im

prove our English in other directions? NYACE, January 11. L. B. COUCH, M. D.

German Workmen's Insurance.

According to Daily Consular and Trade Reports. this insurance, which is compulsory and is designed pacitated for work, owing to accident, sickness o old age, has been in operation twenty five years. During that period more than \$652,000,000 has been paid out to 60,000,000 people. The premiums are small, and are paid by the cancellation of stamps. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the inception of the plan under Emperor William I. was held on November 17. Application to the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C., for its special publica cation. "Life insurance in Foreign Countries."

How Shorty Smith Was Hanged. From the Harriman East Tennesseean. Shorty Smith, whom we hanged in Knoxville

few weeks ago, was last week commuted to a life sentence in the penitentiary by Governor Cox. The hanging came about in this way-the for execution was set for Wednesday and we went to press that afternoon, when we declared under date of the day following (Thursday) that Shorty Smith was hanged in Knoxville yesterday. It was a fortunate thing for Shorty that what we said did not settle it. This was our first hanging and hope it will be the last.

The Chinese Foreign Office informs American Minister Rockhill of Pekin that as the Japanese troops have evacuated Hstmmin Fu (or tun) city is now open to international trade.

The Minister cables that the Chinese Govern ment and the Russian representative at Pekin have agreed to the opening on January 14, 1907, of the important cities of Kirin. Harbin and ManIF WAR SERVED COME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You editorial of January 8 entitled "Where Would Emperor William Stand?" and the letter of Arthur H. Bingham of the same date in reply to my letter of January 3 throw a new

uation. there being such a deplorable conflict be-tween these nations Germany would like to side with this country against England. The question to be considered, however, whether she would dare to do so. The conduct of nations is moulded not on their antipathies but on their material interests. Germany would be such a case have every thing to lose and nothing to gain from such a conflict. She would render herself to having her expanding commerce swept from the seas; her industrial life would be come paralyzed, and her strong and ever increasing Socialist party would shake the

foundations of the State. Should Germany side with the United States against England she would not find France neutral. France could under no circumstances allow Germany to crush England Such a contretemps would endanger her own safety as a nation. There practically exists o-day an understanding between the British and French Governments to cooperate

against Germany in the event of a war. The attitude of Russia would be govern y that of France and not the contrary, as intimated by your correspondent. Russis will not be able to fight any Power for many years to come. Her navy is for practical purposes a negligible quantity; her army is great need of reform and is required at nome to prevent a revolution. Furthermore her debt from the late war is very large and her borrowing power is crippled. Finally, it may be observed that quite a rapprochement has taken place between Russia and England. It is quite likely, therefore, that Russia would bserve the strictest neutrality.

Germany would by aiding America become posed to three of the greatest naval Pow rs-France, England and Japan.

In your editorial you say: "Whether the German and American war fleet could be brought together so as to act in conjunc-tion without having been attacked and ortppied eparately by the sea power of Britain is a problem of naval strategy the solution of which i

I would venture to say that the solution would be easy. It would be next door to mpossible for such a concentration to take place. The Japanese navy and the British China and Australasian squadrons would engage the American navy in the Pacific; and the powerful home, Atlantic and Mediterranean squadrons, assisted by the French leet, would prevent the German navy from joining you. These two numerically inferior forces of America and Germany would be attacked separately and speedily destroyed or terribly crippled by the two superior and oncentrated forces of the British and Japa nese navies in the Pacific and the British and French navies in the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

Aside from this, of what naval bases could the German-American fleet avail itself? Or the other hand, the British-Japanese-French fleet has fortified naval bases in every sea These are facts that few civilians seem realize

As to a German invasion of England, tha rould from the foregoing considerations prove impossible. Germany could not command the English Channel for a day, let alone a fortnight. Her task would not be an im possible invasion of England but a strenuous effort to prevent an invasion of Germany by France. Mr. Bingham states that the British Empire could not in the event of this conflic from India, but that instead we would have to maintain a large force in India to preven an uprising. In my letter to THE SUN of July 19, 1906, in reply to Mr. Bryan's attack on British rule in India I dwelt at some length on the loyalty of the Indian people and the army. I showed that the whole Indian army would willingly have gone to the Boer war; that the Indian Princes begged to be allowed to raise, equip and lead volun eers for service in Africa, and that prayer were said all over India for the success of

we would also not have to keep a large force in South Africa to prevent a Boer re bellion. The Boers are no longer armed and moreover they have no grievances They have received self-government and will oon be loyal British subjects. The Colonia militia, with the present garrison of imperial

troops, would be ample to preserve peace in South Africa. There is, however, no danger of a war between this country and England, as I have before stated. The present Government in England would not think of such a thing, and it is doubtful in the extreme that the conservative party would think differently. if it did it would be unable to secure the cor dence of the nation for many years to come. It is to be feared, though, that if the discus sion continues Germany will make capita out of it and endeavor to create of between the Anglo-American peoples. As it is, the question originated in the capital o

Emperor William. CHARLES STUART-LINTON. NEW YORK, January 11.

From the Washington Post.
W. E. Meagle of Santee, Neb., superintendent of the Santee and Ponca Indian reservations to

that State, is on an annual visit to confer with the Indian Office people. "The Santees are among the most contented and prosperous Indians in this country," said Mr. Meagle last night, "There are 1,300 of them on our Poncas. All the Santees are farmers and some of them are growing wealthy. This year one of the tribe, a young man, raised 2,400 bushels of corn; and on another farm, owned by three brother there were 5,000 bushels harvested. The Indians for the most part attend strictly to business. They speak English and have adopted the dress

New Hampshire Voters

customs of the country. I doubt if a dozen dancing

From the Boston Herald.

costumes could be found on the reservation.

It was during the recent election in New Hamp shipe. Two woodchoppers got on at Wentworth station, and when Conductor Melvin Mann came for the tickets one of the men handed out a new 500 mile book. "Take out for two to Manchester." he said, "and you will please write on a slip of paper the name of the station we got on at. We are wood choppers and are going to Manchester to vote "You are going to vote," was the astonished reply of Conductor Mann, "and you can't remember

the station you got on at?"
"No," replied the spokesman, without any signs

of embarrassment, "and we can't write, either. The conductor wrote the name of the station on the paper and received the thanks of the two men

Vendetta in Algeria. From the London Globe.

A determined Arab vendetta has just run murderous course at Fermana, in Algeria. A man named Fared ben Alssa had determined to kill a fellow resident of one of the mountain villages, named Hussein allba Ahmed, and never went abroad without his gun. The other day the two men, both carrying loaded guns, met face to face in a quiet spot in the mountains. Instantly Fared drew his weapon to his shoulder and fired. sein fell, but rising, rapidly got his own shot in, Fared in turn falling with a shattered thigh. He managed, however, to nerve himself for a second not, and Hussein fell dead with his chest shattered. Fared will have to undergo amputation of the leg.

Funeral Service Ten Years After Death. Mexico correspondence St. Louis Globe Democrat. The funeral of H. G. Solomon, who died this week at his home, near Sapp, Boone county, had an unusual feature in that the funeral of Mrs. Solomon wife of the deceased, who died about ten years ago. was preached at the same time. At the her death no minister was available and it was not tible to have services over the body as desired

service should be held over both at the same time. His Real Audience. From the Washington Star

"Do you think that your speech will have any effect on the opinions of Congress? "No," answered the statesman, "but it will help strengthen the convictions of my consti

that I am a profound and discriminating thinker,"

It was afterward decided by the husband and family

that when death came to the elder Solomon funeral

THE MODERN SAMBURGAINE.

Rockless Fury With Which He Drives His Pampered and Man Killing Jades.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sim

Is it no t passing brave to be a king.
And rid e in triumph through Plutopo If the present writer has tampered with the "mighty line" of Marlowe by introducing one little substitution in the above quotation, t was only for the purpose of fixing the exaclocality in which the Modern Tamburlaine most lords his power. So far as we know, Persepolis is quite irrelevant to any scene set for his triumphal progress. The Modern Tamburlaine does not, like his great prototype, bit and bridle kings, to draw his chariot but he may be said to "drive all before him.

kings, perhaps, included. Be the reason a physiological or psychologial one, there would seem to be something in he effect produced by the car of the Modern Tamburlaine upon his owner that takes away the customary sense of humanity, and even of ordinary decency. Said a bright woman

I have often thought that those who motor a great deal must inhale the oxygen more rapidly nd in greater volume than is natural; and in consequence are actually made a little crazy; just as those who climb mountains are often rendered eside themselves by the rarity of the air.

This, in apology for conduct otherwise nexplicable, to this gentle critic of our Tam-

An eminent physician in our dear city of Plutopolis the is a true type of "Christian gentleman," and his name, if spoken, would be recognized as a "household word") was recounting his first automobile experience:

As we spun through Harlem, raising the dust nd driving everybody right and left like so many dead leaves, somehow I felt positively ashamed o nyself to be doing it; it did seem to be such clean contempt of the rights of others—to be making the public highway a railroad track on which to drive one man's express train. As to the "rights of others," it would, in-

deed, appear that our Tamburlaine the Great has lost his point of view: or rather, those rights" have, to his vision, diminished to the point of invisibility. An illustration (it is not "ancient history" yet!: In Manhattan's sister island, bigger than herself, but not yet pruned and "finished off," it occurred re-cently that the owner of a Tamburlaine's Triumphal Car was reciting a summer experience in motoring:

Met some gypsies Ran into one of their old wagons and smashed it up. The head gypsy swore vengeance—was going to have me arrested! "We'll see about that," says I. And I just put on all speed got to the next town, five miles away. Saw the Justice of the Peace there and got a warrant for he other party's arrest. Fixed that gypsy. When got to town the Justice was ready for him.

I am compelled to say that of those who listened to Tamburlaine's story of how he fixed the sypsy" only the smallest minority felt agea indianatio preving upon their bosom's core. This piece of literal overriding was, apparently, viewed as a master coup on the part of The Great. "Business is business." Even when remonstrance is made at the overriding done by the Tamburlaine family, the remonstrance is often made on grounds or after a fashion to make the Thoughtful thoughtful

A woman of my acquaintance, of indebendent, almost doughty, character, deposes s follows:

I'm tired of the impudence of the automobile fiend, and I did something about it to day. It was in Fifth avenue. The machine stood right at a side street crossing, making a fearful panting and puffing. Chauffeur looked defiance at me, and a number of ladies just behind me, all wanting to cross, but not daring to do it. The motor was full of women, and they looked supercitious. A "Gibon Girl" in front put her nose in the air, languished out of her eyes and smiled at us. That was too much for me, and I said to the chauffeur: "We've rights as well as you, and we're going to cross this street now, and don't you dare to start!" We did cross, too, and the women in the motor, Gibson Girl and all, glared at us, which, of course, we didn't mind.

I had on my best bib and tucker, and so I could do it. And the ladies behind me were all well dressed, too

be sure. In the italies may not the comment be

Is it not passing brave to be a king.

And ride in triumph through Plutope EDITE M. THOMAS. WEST NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., January 11.

Canterbury Cathedral Crumbling.

From the Guardian.
Disquieting in the extreme is the condition of ework of Canterbury Cathedral The Dean and Chapter have just spent £9,000 upor the absolutely necessary repairs of three faces of the Angel Steeple—the more familiar "Bell Harry Tower." The remaining face (the east) was thought to be in much better condition than the others but a careful examination shows a far more serious state of decay, and instead of spending £1,000 less upon it, as had been hoped, £1,000 more will be needed to replace the old skin with a new one. Nor is this all. Five years ago large quantities of de-cayed stone were removed from the western towers, but the operation has recently had to be repeated "still more drastically." The pinnacles of the nave and some other portions of the fabric are in equally unhappy case, so that when the central tower is completed the Dean and Chapter will have to provide an enormous sum of money for further repairs indeed, we gather from the Dean's letter that the expenditure upon these other portions will amount to nearly £32,000 altogether to be spent in prevent

crumbling away. The whole of this terrible destruction to one of the soblest of the world's monuments has been caused by coal smoke. In no small measure Canterbury lives by its Cathedral, yet, despite the Dean's generous defence of the corporation, the city does little of the smoke which its factories produce could be consumed for far less than it will cost to make good its ravages, yet the Town Council has in the past been content to let things slide. People do not go new western towers, new pinnacles. The ancient craftsmanship, the historic stones which have looked over the city and around which the jackdaws have wheeled for so many centuries, will soon have peratively necessary as it is, has no lessons for the student, no appeal to the imagination. No man can prevent the ravages of time; but the rapid disintegration caused by smoke can be and ought to

Breline of Scottish Calvinism. From the Manchester Guardian.

In the older days in many country parishes the kirk stood as a club, where all the news of the week could be exchanged in the minister's shed or sitting in the kirkyard on the flat gravestones, and where accidents and incidents could be discussed as well as the sermon. In these days of daily and weekly papers that is nearly gone. Under the old Calvinistic rule the preaching tended to cultivate the intellects of the hearers and gave them high and serious, if somewhat narrow, thoughts of human life. It opened a window through which as Carlyle would say, they could gaze out on the eternities and immensities. To-day the old theol ogy is so softened and watered down that it is

difficult to say how much is left of it.

Instead of the old minister with his belief in a verbally inspired Bible and his certitude of "Thus saith the Lord," we have the newer men in a number of cases worried with the conundrums of the higher criticism and speaking with uncertain voice, as the people are quick to note. The sermons are often moral essays, with very little trace of the strong old Scotlish theology. It cannot be otherwise. Scotland is open to the same influences as other countries. Only the "Wee Frans in the Highlands are anchored to the Weeks Marks" Confession and the Disruption, and they are dying body without a future, for the young people

of Scotland will not join them. In the middle classes material prosperity tends the decay of religion. In the slums poverty and misery, intemperance, the real or supposed indifference of the churches, their divisions and quarrels, and their alleged worldliness are among the reasons given for non-churchgoing. be the real causes, the Scottish churches have lost and are losing hold of masses of the people, and serious men, both ministers and laymen, are seri-

ously troubled about the fact. School for Bussian Policemen.

From the Reader. The Russian Government has established police academy in St. Petersburg, where the police-man is carefully drilled in the ways of burglars. coiners, bank note forgers, bomb makers, and the like, the lessons being illustrated and rendered more practical by a personal handling of the ap purtenances of crime contained in the museum attached to the academy. Duly qualified inspectors-specialists in particular branches of crime